PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(21)Application number: 08-145703 (71)Applicant: FURUKAWA ELECTRIC

CO LTD:THE

(22) Date of filing: 07.06.1996 (72) Inventor: SUZUKI SATOSHI

(54) ELECTRIC CONTACT POINT MATERIAL, ITS MANUFACTURE, AND OPERATION SWITCH WITH IT

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electric contact point material excellent in corrosion resistance and adhesive wear resistance by providing a backing layer or an intermediate layer on a conductive substrate to form a Pd or Pd alloy layer.

SOLUTION: A backing layer mainly made of Ni, Co, or their alloys is formed on a conductive substrate, and a surface layer mainly made of a Pd or Pd alloy layer having the thickness of 0.001-0.4µm is formed on the backing layer. An intermediate layer made of Ag, Ru, In, Sn, Sb, Bi, Pb, Zn, or Cd is formed on the

conductive substrate, and a surface layer mainly made of a Pd or Pd alloy layer having the thickness of 0.001-0.4µm is formed on the intermediate layer. The intermediate layer made of Ag, Ru, In, Sn, Sb, Bi, Pb, Zn, or Cd is formed on the above mentioned backing layer, and the surface layer mainly made of the Pd or Pd alloy layer having the thickness of 0.001-0.4µm is formed on the intermediate layer.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The substrate layer which uses nickel, Co(es), or these alloys as a principal component is formed on a conductive base, and it is on said substrate layer. 0.001-0.4 Electric contact ingredient characterized by forming the surface layer which uses Pd or Pd alloy layer of mum thickness as a principal component. [Claim 2] The interlayer who consists of Ag, Ru, In, Sn, Sb, Bi, Pb, Zn, or Cd is formed on a conductive base, and it is on said interlayer. 0.001-0.4 Electric

contact ingredient characterized by forming the surface layer which uses Pd or

Pd alloy layer of mum thickness as a principal component.

[Claim 3] The substrate layer which uses nickel, Co(es), or these alloys as a principal component is formed on a conductive base, the interlayer who consists of Ag, Ru, In, Sn, Sb, Bi, Pb, Zn, or Cd is formed on said substrate layer, and it is on said interlayer. 0.001-0.4 Electric contact ingredient characterized by forming the surface layer which uses Pd or Pd alloy layer of mum thickness as a principal component.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the electric contact ingredient according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by forming a substrate layer, an interlayer, or a surface layer with plating.

[Claim 5] the electric contact ingredient manufactured by invention according to claim 4 -- reduction-of-area processing -- or/and -- The manufacture approach of the electric contact ingredient characterized by heat-treating at the temperature of 300 - 800 **.

[Claim 6] The actuation switch characterized by forming said fixed-end child with

the electric contact ingredient according to claim 1 to 3 in the actuation switch possessing the fixed-end child with whom the contact surface and the soldering terminal were united.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Even if this invention is put on a sulfuration environment etc., it relates to the actuation switch excellent in the abrasion resistance and the resistance to environment using the electric contact ingredient with which degradation of soldering nature and contact resistance was suitable for little switch, the relay, the connector, the terminal, etc., its manufacture approach, and said electric contact ingredient. An actuation switch points out an actuation switch at large [possessing the fixed-end child with whom a contact surface and soldering terminals, such as a slide switch, a lever switch, a push switch, a TAKUTIRU push switch, and a DIP switch, were united] here.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] general -- front face of various kinds of conductive

bases (for example, copper alloy strips) a conductive base possesses the ingredient covered with 0.5-20-micrometer silver or a silver alloy layer -mechanical and electrical characteristics -- in addition, it is known as an economical high performance electric contact ingredient with which corrosion resistance peculiar to silver or a silver alloy, soldering nature, and electrical connection nature were given, and is used for various applications, such as an actuation switch. Said actuation switch is classified into a primary side-circuit change (power-source switch) and a secondary circuit change (signal switch) from the function. It excelled in the contact material used for the primary sidecircuit change to which a high current flows at arc resistance or abrasion resistance. The contact material which covered Ag alloy with high coverage is used for an Ag-nickel system alloy, an Ag-CdO system alloy or Cu alloy, etc. The contact material with which the secondary circuit change (actuation switch) covered Ag or Ag alloy of a contact material thinly since a minute current flowed is used. The TAKUTIRU push switch which is one sort of an actuation switch is drawing 1 (b) and (b). It is constituted combining the fixed contact surface 1 and the traveling contact section 2 so that it may be shown. The contact child 3 and the soldering terminal 4 are unified, and the fixed contact surface 1 covers Ag or Ag alloy to bases, such as brass. The traveling contact section 2 covers Ag or Ag alloy to bases, such as phosphor bronze excellent in spring nature. As for the resin case where 5 protects a part for a contact surface by a diagram, and 6, a key stem and 7 are coverings.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Since the soldering terminal area 4 of the fixed contact surface 1 is put to the open air, it has the problem that Ag of a surface layer sulfurates or chlorinates and soldering nature falls. For this reason, the cure which applies a rusr-proofer to the soldering terminal area 4, or carries out solder plating is taken. However, the approach of applying a rusr-proofer has the inadequate effectiveness of the bottom of the inferior environment where chip fabrication factories, such as Southeast Asia, crowd, and increases [cost] by the

approach of galvanizing solder and is not practical in it. Since the traveling contact section which is a core of a switch is protected by the resin case 5, there are few troubles by sulfuration etc., but in order for Ag of a surface layer to slide among the contact children 3, the trouble by a rise of the actuation load by adhesive wear and the increment in contact resistance occurs. Although spreading of a contact oil and reduction of contact pressure are tried by prevention of said adhesive wear, all are in the inclination which contact resistance increases, and sufficient effectiveness is not acquired. This invention aims at offering the actuation switch using the electric contact ingredient which is excellent in corrosion resistance or adhesive wear-proof nature, its manufacture approach, and said electric contact ingredient.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The substrate layer which uses nickel, Co(es), or these alloys as a principal component is formed on a conductive base, and invention according to claim 1 is on said substrate layer. 0.001-0.4 It is the electric contact ingredient characterized by forming the surface layer which uses Pd or Pd alloy layer of mum thickness as a principal component.

[0005] The interlayer who consists of Ag, Ru, In, Sn, Sb, Bi, Pb, Zn, or Cd is formed on a conductive base, and invention according to claim 2 is on said interlayer. 0.001-0.4 It is the electric contact ingredient characterized by forming the surface layer which uses Pd or Pd alloy layer of mum thickness as a principal component.

[0006] The substrate layer to which invention according to claim 3 uses nickel, Co(es), or these alloys as a principal component on a conductive base is formed. The interlayer who consists of Ag, Ru, In, Sn, Sb, Bi, Pb, Zn, or Cd is formed on said substrate layer, and it is on said interlayer. 0.001-0.4 It is the electric contact ingredient characterized by forming the surface layer which uses Pd or Pd alloy layer of mum thickness as a principal component.

[0007] Invention according to claim 4 is the manufacture approach of the electric contact ingredient according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by forming a substrate

layer, an interlayer, or a surface layer with plating.

[0008] the electric contact ingredient with which invention according to claim 5 was manufactured by invention according to claim 4 -- reduction-of-area processing -- or/and -- It is the manufacture approach of the electric contact ingredient characterized by heat-treating at the temperature of 300 - 800 **. [0009] Invention according to claim 6 is an actuation switch characterized by forming said fixed-end child with the electric contact ingredient according to claim 1 to 3 in the actuation switch possessing the fixed-end child with whom the contact surface and the soldering terminal were united.

[0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention] In the electric contact ingredient of this invention, the compound material which covered copper or a copper alloy to copper, nickel, iron, these alloys or steel materials, aluminum material, etc. is applied to a conductive base.

[0011] Pd or Pd alloy layer formed in the front face of the electric contact ingredient of this invention is excellent in electrical connection nature, thermal resistance, oxidation resistance, and corrosion resistance, and, moreover, cheap compared with Au. Alloys, such as a Pd-nickel system, a Pd-Co system, and a Pd-Ag system, are applied to said Pd alloy. this invention -- setting -- Pd or Pd alloy layer thickness 0.001-0.4 in the reason limited to mum, and less than 0.001 micrometers, the effectiveness is not fully acquired -- even if it thickens exceeding 0.4 micrometer, the effectiveness is saturated and it is because it is uneconomical. Moreover, when bending is carried out, it is for a crack to come to occur on a front face. Especially desirable thickness 0.005-0.1 It is mum. Less than [50wt%], the effectiveness of Pd is no longer demonstrated fully for Pd concentration of said Pd alloy layer. therefore, said Pd concentration -- more than 50wt% -- more than 70wt% is especially desirable.

[0012] In invention according to claim 1, nickel, Co, or the substrate layer of these alloys prevents the configuration element of a base being spread to Pd or Pd alloy layer, polluting Pd or Pd alloy layer, and reducing the corrosion

resistance. Therefore, comparatively expensive Pd or Pd alloy layer thickness can be made thin. Moreover, the corrosion of a base is also prevented. Since nickel, Co(es), or these alloys excel [itself] in thermal resistance and corrosion resistance, a parenchyma top does not have the effect of the property fall on the electric contact ingredient.

[0013] In invention according to claim 2, an interlayer shows the work to which Pd or Pd alloy layer thickness prevents the corrosion resistance fall also for thinness in which a pinhole exists. an interlayer's thickness in less than 0.001 micrometers, the effectiveness is not fully acquired -- the effectiveness saturates and is uneconomical if 2.0 micrometer is exceeded. Therefore, interlayer The thickness of 0.001 to 2.0 micrometer is desirable. Especially desirable thickness is with comparatively expensive metals, such as Ru and In. At Ag, Sn, Sb, Bi, Pb, Zn, and Cd of 0.003-0.05 micrometers and others, it is 0.01-1.0. It is mum. It by which metals, such as Ag and Sb, are alone used for an interlayer is to become weak if it is made an alloy, and to become easy to generate a crack in bending etc. An interlayer may form in one layer or may form in the multilayer more than two-layer.

[0014] Invention according to claim 3 is a base, and upwards, an interlayer is formed on it and it forms a surface layer for a substrate layer on it. Since the electric contact ingredient of this invention made the substrate layer and the interlayer intervene between a base and a surface layer, the diffusion to the surface layer of a base component is prevented more certainly. Therefore, comparatively expensive Pd or Pd alloy layer thickness can be made thinner. Moreover, the corrosion of a base is also prevented. Since nickel, Co(es), or these alloys excel [itself] in thermal resistance and corrosion resistance as mentioned above, a parenchyma top does not have the effect of the property fall on the electric contact ingredient.

[0015] In invention according to claim 4, a substrate layer, an interlayer, and a surface layer can control thickness to a precision, and are excellent in mass-production nature, and galvanizing with electroplating is economical, and it is the

optimal.

[0016] The reason for performing reduction-of-area processing after the plating stratification by invention according to claim 5 is for the adhesion between a base and a plating layer or between each plating layer to increase, and for a front face to graduate, and for corrosion resistance, thermal resistance, soldering nature, etc. to improve. The reason for heat-treating after the plating stratification is for counter diffusion to break out in respect of each field, for the adhesion between a base and a plating layer or between plating layers to increase, for both sides to alloy by diffusion with Pd or Pd alloy layer, and an interlayer or a substrate layer, for corrosion resistance, thermal resistance, and oxidation resistance to improve, and to decompose or emit the plating additive component and hydrogen by which occlusion was carried out to the plating layer, and for corrosion resistance to improve further, temperature of said heat treatment at the reason limited to 300 -800 **, and less than 300 degrees C, long duration is taken to discover the effectiveness and it is inferior to productivity -- when 800 degree C is exceeded, it is because Pd concentration of a surface layer falls to less than [50wt%] and the effectiveness of Pd is no longer demonstrated fully. Although said especially heat treatment ambient atmosphere is not limited, a non-oxidizing atmosphere is desirable.

[0017] In this invention, these alloys of nickel and Co(es) which form a substrate layer, or these alloys are nickel alloy, Co alloy, a nickel-Co system alloy, etc. [0018]

[Example] An example explains this invention to a detail.

(Example 1) Thickness it runs They are pretreatment, substrate layer (Co) plating, and a surface layer (Pd, PdNi) to 0.3mm and a brass plate (base) with a width of face of 30mm. It galvanized in order, this was rolled round to the coiled form, and the electric contact ingredient of the presentation shown in Table 1 was manufactured. Pretreatment, plating of each class, and rolling up were performed in the manufacturing facility using the plating facility performed continuously. Electrolytic degreasing and acid-washing processing performed pretreatment.

[0019] (Example 2) Thickness it runs Pretreatment, interlayer (Ag) plating, and surface layer (Pd) plating were performed to 0.3mm and a brass plate (base) with a width of face of 30mm in order, this was rolled round to the coiled form, and the electric contact ingredient of the presentation shown in Table 1 was manufactured. Pretreatment, the plating of each class, and the plating facility that performs rolling up continuously were used for the manufacturing facility. Electrolytic degreasing and acid-washing processing performed pretreatment. Moreover, what changed the base into SUS301 was manufactured similarly. [0020] (Example 3) Thickness it runs They are pretreatment and a substrate layer (nickel, Co) to 0.3mm and a brass plate (base) with a width of face of 30mm. Plating, interlayer plating, and surface layer (Pd, PdNi) It galvanized in order, this was rolled round to the coiled form, and the electric contact ingredient of the presentation shown in Table 1 was manufactured. various an interlayer's plating material was alike and made it change Pretreatment, plating of each class, and rolling up were performed in the manufacturing facility using the plating facility performed continuously. Electrolytic degreasing and acid-washing processing performed pretreatment.

[0021] (Example 4) Heat treatment or heat treatment, and reduction-of-area processing were performed to the electric contact ingredient manufactured in the example 3.

[0022] (Example 1 of a comparison) It is Pd to a surface layer 0.6 mum carried out thickness plating, and also the electric contact ingredient was manufactured by the same approach as an example 1.

(Example 2 of a comparison) Pd was galvanized in 0.0005-micrometer thickness to the surface layer, and also the electric contact ingredient was manufactured by the same approach as an example 3.

[0023] (Conventional example 1) thickness it runs a brass plate (base) with 0.3mm and a width of face of 30mm -- pretreatment and substrate layer (nickel) plating -- order -- giving -- a this top -- Ag 1.0 micrometers -- thickness plating was carried out and the electric contact ingredient was manufactured.

[0024] Plating conditions are shown below.

[nickel plating]

Plating liquid: NiSO4 240 g/l, NiCl2 45 g/l, H3BO3 30 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 5 A/dm2, temperature 50 degrees C.

[Co plating]

Plating liquid: CoSO4400 g/l, NaCl 20 g/l, H3BO3 40 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 5 A/dm2, temperature 30 degrees C.

[Pd-nickel alloy plating :P d/nickel (%) 80/20]

Plating liquid :P d(NH3)2Cl2 40 g/l, NiSO4 45 g/l, NH4OH 90 ml/l, 2(NH4) SO4

50 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 1 A/dm2, temperature 30 degrees C.

[Ag strike plating]

Plating liquid: AgCN 5 g/l, KCN 60 g/l, K2CO3 30 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 2 A/dm2, temperature 30 **.

[Ag plating]

Plating liquid: AgCN 50 g/l, KCN 100 g/l, K2CO3 30 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 1 A/dm2, temperature 30 degrees C.

[Pt plating]

Plating liquid: Pt(NH3)2(NO2)2 10 g/l, ammonium nitrate 100 g/l, ammonium

nitrite 10 g/l, ammonium hydroxide 55 ml/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 1 A/dm2, temperature 90 degrees C.

[Ru plating]

Plating liquid: RuNOCl3-5H2O 10 g/l, NH2SO3H 15 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 1 A/dm2, temperature 60 degrees C.

[In plating]

Plating liquid: In3 (BF4) 250 g/l, H3PO4 15 g/l, NH4BF4 50 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 5 A/dm2, temperature 20 degrees C.

[Sn plating]

Plating liquid: SnSO4 100 g/l, H2SO4 50g [I.] /, beta-naphthol 1 g/l, glue 2 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 2 A/dm2, temperature 20 degrees C.

[Sb plating]

Plating liquid: Tartaric-acid antimonyl potash 100 g/l, sodium potassium tartrate 25 g/l, KOH 15g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 4 A/dm2, temperature 20 **.

[Bi plating]

Plating liquid: Bisumuth oxide 40g/l. Alkanol sulfonic acid 100g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 2 A/dm2, temperature 30 degrees C.

[Pb plating]

Plating liquid: Pb(BF4) 2 150 g/l, HBF4 150 g/l, peptone 3 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 5 A/dm2, temperature 20 degrees C.

[Sn-Pb alloy plating]

Plating liquid: Sn2+50 g/l, Pb 10 g/l, Free HBF4 100 g/l, peptone 3 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 5 A/dm2, temperature 20 degrees C.

[Zn plating]

Plating liquid: Zinc sulfate 350 g/l, ammonium sulfate 30 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 4 A/dm2, temperature 40 degrees C.

[Cd plating]

Plating liquid: Cadmium tetrafluoroborate 250 g/l, ****** 90 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 3 A/dm2, temperature 25 degrees C.

[Pd plating]

Plating liquid :P d(NH3)2Cl2 40 g/l, NH4OH 90 ml/l, 2(NH4) SO4 50 g/l.

Plating conditions: Current density 1 A/dm2, temperature 30 degrees C.

[0025] About each obtained electric contact ingredient, a dynamic friction coefficient, and the soldering nature and contact resistance before and behind a sulfuration trial were measured. Moreover, the component analysis of a plating layer was performed with the Auger electron analysis method. Each test condition is explained below.

[Dynamic friction coefficient]

Movable piece: They are overhang processing, load:98mN (10gf), current:10mA, sliding distance:10mm, and count:of sliding 200 time to 5R about Ag plating

phosphor bronze.

[Soldering nature] By the MENISU cog rough, it got wet, and got wet with time amount, and the load was searched for. Use solder 60 Sn-Pb, temperature 230 degrees C, immersion rate 25 mm/sec, submergence depth 8mm, immersion time amount 10sec, flux 25% rosin / IPA, sample width of face 10mm. [Contact resistance] It measured on load 20gf and the conditions of 20mA of currents using the probe made from virgin silver of head 5R. The sulfuration trial was held in H2S 3ppm and an ambient atmosphere with a temperature of 40 degrees C for 8 hours, and was carried out to them. The result of a characteristic test is shown for the configuration of a plating layer etc. in Table 1 in Table 2, respectively.

[0026]

[Table 1]

分類		No	基体	— — めっ	き層の構成	दे	熱処理 温度×時間	熱処理 後のPd	減面 加工
				下地μm	中間μm	表面μm	°C×hr	濃度	有無
本発明例品	実施例1	1 2 3 4 5	黄銅 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Co 0.5		Pd 0.001 Pd 0.01 Pd 0.1 PdNi0.1 Pd 0.4		<u> </u>	無し """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
		6	黄銅 SUS	·	Ag 0. 2 Ag 0. 1	Pd 0. 1 Pd 0. 1	. <u> </u>		無し "
	実施例3	8 9 10 11	黄銅 〃 〃	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Co 0.5 Ni 0.5	Ag 0.001 Ag 0.05 Ag 0.2 Ag 2.0	Pd 0.1 Pd 0.1 PdNi 0.1 Pd 0.1			無し ″ 有り
İ		12 13 14 15	黄 銅 〃 〃	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Co 0.5	Ag 0. 1 Ru 0. 005 In 0. 06 Sn 0. 1	Pd 0.001 Pd 0.1 Pd 0.1 Pd 0.1			無しパパパ
1		16 17 18	黄銅	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5	Sb 0. 1 Bi 0. 1 Pb 0. 1	Pd 0. 1 Pd 0. 1 Pd 0. 1 Pd 0. 1			無し
		19 20 21	黄銅ッ	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 PdNi 0.1	Zn 0. 1 Cd 0. 1 Ag 0. 1	Pd 0. 1 Pd 0. 1 Pd 0. 1	 	— 	無し ″
	1 1	22 23	黄銅	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5	Ag 0.1 Ag 0.1	Pd 0.01 Pd 0.5	300×5 500×5	60wt% 70wt%	無し有り
比	· <u> </u>	24 25	黄銅	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5		Pd0. 6 Pd0. 0005	- -		無し
* 従:	来!	26	黄銅	Ni 0.5	Ag 1.0				無し

*比較1:比較例1、比較2:比較例2、従来1:従来例1。

[0027]

[Table 2]

分類	No	No	動摩擦	- 常娘	*************************************	— — 小け性 → →	—————————————————————————————————————	接触抵		曲げ
			μk	濡れ時間	濡れ荷重	濡れ時間	たる である である	常態	試験後	割れ 有無
本発明品	実施例1	1 2 3 4 5	0. 3 0. 4 0. 4 0. 4 0. 4	1.5 sec 1.3 1.2 1.2 1.1	1. 0 gf 1. 1 1. 3 1. 2 1. 5	5. 2sec 4. 0 2. 4 2. 3 2. 3	0.4 gf 0.5 0.7 0.8 0.8	4 4 3 3	20 15 8 7 8	無し " "
	2	6 7	0.4 0.5	1, 2 1, 2	1.0	2.6 5.5	1. 0 0. 5	5 3	6 30	無し.
	実施例引	8 9 10 11	0. 4 0. 5 0. 5 0. 5	1. 2 1. 2 1. 2 1. 2	1.5 0.8 1.2 1.2	3.5 2.4 2.3 4.1	0. 5 0. 7 0. 8 0. 7	3 3 3	8 5 6	無し. " "
		12 13 14 15	0.5 0.3 0.3 0.4	1.0 1.2 1.2 1.2	1. 4 1. 2 1. 3 1. 1	4. 6 1. 6 2. 7 3. 0	0. 6 0. 8 0. 7 0. 6	3 3 4 4	15 4 7 12	無し
an make a		16 17 18	0. 4 0. 4 0. 4	1. 3 1. 2 1. 2	1. I 1. 2 1. 2	3. 2 2. 9 3. 5	0. 6 0. 8 0. 7	4 3 4	17 8 10	無し ″″
		19 20 21	0. 4 0. 4 0. 4	1. 4 1. 2 1. 1	1. 0 1. 1 1. 2	4. 1 3. 0 2. 8	0. 6 0. 8 0. 9	4 3 3	13 9 11	無しパッ
	4	22 23	0.4	1.3 0.9	1. 3 1. 7	1. 8 1. 7	1.0	3 3	10	無し #
比較 比較 -*		24 25	0. 4 0. 2	1. 2 1. 5	1.3 0.8	2. 4 7. 2	0. 7 0. 2	3 3	8 80	割れ 無し
従来	ŧ 1	26	1.0	0.9	1.4	>10	-0.9	3	230	無し

*比較1;比較例1、比較2;比較例2、従来1:従来例1。

[0028] It is the electric contact ingredient of this invention so that more clearly than Table 2. (No.1-23) A surface layer is the conventional article (No.26) of Ag. It was what it compares and a dynamic friction coefficient is low excellent in adhesive wear-proof nature, and whose soldering nature after a sulfuration trial is good, and excels [contact resistance / after a sulfuration trial] in corrosion resistance low. Each property of the thing [especially] (22 No. 23) that performed heat treatment or heat treatment, and reduction-of-area processing after plating improved sharply. On the other hand, example article of a

comparison Since No.24 had the thick thickness of Pd layer, the crack produced them in bending. Moreover, properties, such as soldering nature and a dynamic friction coefficient, were saturated. Again Since No.25 had the thin thickness of Pd layer, the soldering nature and contact resistance after a sulfuration trial fell. [0029] When the electric contact ingredient of this invention was used for the fixed contact surface and the traveling contact section of a TAKUTIRU push switch and it was used under the corrosive environment, it excels in corrosion resistance and the good contact property could include the long period of time.
 [0030]

[Effect of the Invention] As stated above, since a substrate layer or/and an interlayer are made to intervene and Pd or Pd alloy layer is formed on the conductive base, the electric contact ingredient of this invention is excellent in corrosion resistance and adhesive wear-proof nature. Moreover, much more improvement in a property can be measured by being able to manufacture the electric contact ingredient of this invention easily by the usual galvanizing method, and adding rolling and heat treatment to the ingredient after plating. Moreover, the actuation switch using said electric contact ingredient is reliable, and long lasting. Therefore, remarkable effectiveness is done so on industry.

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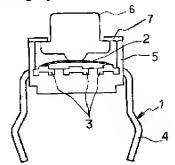
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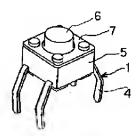
[Brief Description of the Drawings]
[Drawing 1] side-face explanatory view (b) of the TAKUTIRU push switch which
is one sort of an actuation switch And perspective view (b) it is .
[Description of Notations]
1 Fixed Contact Surface
2 Traveling Contact Section
3 Contact Child
4 Soldering Terminal
5 Resin Case
6 Key Stem
7 Covering
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]









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(19) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

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(51) Int.Cl. ⁶	識別記号 庁内整理番号	FΙ			技術表示箇所		
H01H 1/04	1	H01H 1	l/04	:	В		
C 2 3 C 28/02	2	C 2 3 C 28	3/02				
Н01Н 11/04	4	Н01Н 11	1/04		F		
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(21)出願番号	特願平8-145703	(71)出願人	0000052				
(00) IU&6 □	ਜ਼-100 (1000) c ⊟ ਰ □			瓦工業株式会社 5.48円戻士の史	o T □ c #2 1 □		
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(54)【発明の名称】 電気接点材料、及びその製造方法、及び前記電気接点材料を用いた操作スイッチ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 耐食性や耐凝着摩耗性に優れる電気接点材料、その製造方法、及び前記電気接点材料を用いた操作スイッチを提供する。

【解決手段】 導電性基体上にNi、Co、又はこれらの合金を主成分とする下地層が形成され、前記下地層の上に 0.001~0.4 μm厚さのPd又はPd合金層を主成分とする表面層が形成されている電気接点材料。

【効果】 導電性基体上に下地層又は/及び中間層を介在させてPd又はPd合金層が形成されているので耐食性、耐凝着摩耗性に優れる。又本発明の電気接点材料は、通常のめっき法により容易に製造でき、めっき後の材料に圧延や熱処理を加えることにより一層の特性向上が計れる。又前記電気接点材料を用いた操作スイッチは信頼性が高く、又長寿命である。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 導電性基体上にNi、Co、又はこれらの合金を主成分とする下地層が形成され、前記下地層の上に $0.001\sim0.4~\mu$ m厚さのPd又はPd合金層を主成分とする表面層が形成されていることを特徴とする電気接点材料。

【請求項2】 導電性基体上にAg、Ru、In、Sn、Sb、Bi、Pb、Zn、ZdCd からなる中間層が形成され、前記中間層の上に $0.001\sim0.4~\mu$ m厚さのPd 又はPd 合金層を主成分とする表面層が形成されていることを特徴とする電気接点材料。

【請求項3】 導電性基体上にNi、Co、又はこれらの合金を主成分とする下地層が形成され、前記下地層の上にAg、Ru、In、Sn、Sb、Bi、Pb、Zn、又はCdからなる中間層が形成され、前記中間層の上に $0.001\sim0.4~\mu$ m厚さのPd又はPd合金層を主成分とする表面層が形成されていることを特徴とする電気接点材料。

【請求項4】 下地層、中間層、又は表面層をめっきにより形成することを特徴とする請求項1乃至請求項3のいずれかに記載の電気接点材料の製造方法。

【請求項5】 請求項4記載の発明で製造された電気接点材料に減面加工又は/及び300~800 ℃の温度で熱処理を施すことを特徴とする電気接点材料の製造方法。

【請求項6】 接点部と半田付け端子が一体となった固定端子を具備する操作スイッチにおいて、前記固定端子が請求項1乃至請求項3のいずれかに記載の電気接点材料で形成されていることを特徴とする操作スイッチ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、硫化環境等に置かれても半田付性および接触抵抗の劣化が少ないスイッチ、リレー、コネクター、端子等に適した電気接点材料、及びその製造方法、及び前記電気接点材料を用いた耐摩耗性及び耐環境性に優れた操作スイッチに関する。ここで操作スイッチとは、スライドスイッチ、レバースイッチ、プッシュスイッチ、タクティルプッシュスイッチ、ディップスイッチ等の接点部と半田付け端子が一体となった固定端子を具備する操作スイッチ全般を指す。【0002】

【従来の技術】一般に各種の導電性基体(例えば銅合金条)の表面を 0.5~20μmの銀又は銀合金層で被覆した材料は、導電性基体が具備する機械的、電気的特性に加えて、銀又は銀合金特有の耐食性、半田付け性、電気接続性が付与された経済的な高性能電気接点材料として知られ、操作スイッチ等の各種用途に用いられている。前記操作スイッチは、その機能から、一次側回路切換え(電源切り換え)と二次側回路切換え(信号切り換え)に分類される。大電流が流れる一次側回路切換えに用いられる接点材料には、耐アーク性や耐摩耗性に優れた A

g-Ni 系合金やAg-CdO系合金、又はCu合金等にAg合金を高被覆率で被覆した接点材料が使用される。二次側回路切換え(操作スイッチ)は、微小電流が流れる為接点材料のAgまたはAg合金を薄く被覆した接点材料が使用される。操作スイッチの1種であるタクティルプッシュスイッチは、図1(イ),(ロ)に示すように、固定接点部1と可動接点部2とを組合わせて構成されている。固定接点部1は接点子3と半田付け端子4が一体化されたものであり、黄銅等の基体にAg又はAg合金を被覆したものである。可動接点部2はバネ性に優れたりん青銅などの基体にAgまたはAg合金を被覆したものである。図で5は接点部分を保護する樹脂ケース、6はキーステム、7はカバーである。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】固定接点部1の半田付 け端子部4は外気に曝される為、表面層のAgが硫化又 は塩化して半田付け性が低下するという問題がある。こ の為、半田付け端子部4に防錆剤を塗布したり半田めっ きする対策が採られている。しかし、防錆剤を塗布する 方法は、東南アジア等の半導体工場が密集する劣悪な環 境下では効果が不十分であり、半田をめっきする方法で はコストが嵩み実用的でない。スイッチの心臓部である 可動接点部は樹脂ケース5により保護される為硫化等に よるトラブルは少ないが、接点子3との間で表面層のAg 同士が摺動するため、凝着摩耗による作動力の上昇や、 接触抵抗の増加によるトラブルが発生する。前記凝着摩 耗の防止にはコンタクト油の塗布や接触圧力の低減が試 みられているが、いずれも接触抵抗が増加する傾向にあ り十分な効果が得られていない。本発明は、耐食性や耐 凝着摩耗性に優れる電気接点材料、その製造方法、及び 前記電気接点材料を用いた操作スイッチを提供すること を目的とする。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1記載の発明は、 導電性基体上にNi、Co、又はこれらの合金を主成分 とする下地層が形成され、前記下地層の上に 0.001~0. 4 μm厚さのPd又はPd合金層を主成分とする表面層 が形成されていることを特徴とする電気接点材料であ る

【0005】請求項2記載の発明は、導電性基体上にA g、Ru、In、Sn、Sb、Bi、Pb、Zn、又は C dからなる中間層が形成され、前記中間層の上に 0.001 \sim 0.4 μ m厚さのPd又はPd合金層を主成分とする 表面層が形成されていることを特徴とする電気接点材料である。

【0006】請求項3記載の発明は、導電性基体上にNi、Co、又はこれらの合金を主成分とする下地層が形成され、前記下地層の上にAg、Ru、In、Sn、Sb、Bi、Pb、Zn、又はCdからなる中間層が形成され、前記中間層の上に 0.001~0.4 μm厚さのPd又

はPd合金層を主成分とする表面層が形成されていることを特徴とする電気接点材料である。

【0007】請求項4記載の発明は、下地層、中間層、 又は表面層をめっきにより形成することを特徴とする請 求項1乃至請求項3のいずれかに記載の電気接点材料の 製造方法である。

【0008】請求項5記載の発明は、請求項4記載の発明で製造された電気接点材料に減面加工又は/及び 300 ~800 ℃の温度で熱処理を施すことを特徴とする電気接点材料の製造方法である。

【0009】請求項6記載の発明は、接点部と半田付け端子が一体となった固定端子を具備する操作スイッチにおいて、前記固定端子が請求項1乃至請求項3のいずれかに記載の電気接点材料で形成されていることを特徴とする操作スイッチである。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の電気接点材料において、 導電性基体には、銅、ニッケル、鉄、或いはこれらの合 金、又は鋼材やアルミニウム材等に銅又は銅合金を被覆 した複合素材等が適用される。

【0012】請求項1記載の発明において、Ni、Co、或いはこれらの合金の下地層は、基体の構成元素がPd又はPd合金層へ拡散してPd又はPd合金層を汚染してその耐食性を低下させるのを防止する。従って比較的高価なPd又はPd合金層の厚さを薄くすることができる。又基体の腐食も防止される。Ni、Co、或いはこれらの合金はそれ自体が耐熱性及び耐食性に優れるので電気接点材料の特性低下への影響は実質上ない。

【 0 0 1 3 1 請求項 2 記載の発明において、中間層は、P d 又はP d 合金層の厚さがピンホールが存在するような薄さでも、その耐食性の低下を防止する働きを示す。中間層の厚さは 0.001μ m未満ではその効果が十分に得られず、 2.0μ mを超えてはその効果が飽和し不経済である。従って中間層は $0.001\sim2.0\mu$ mの厚さが望ましい。特に望ましい厚さは、R u、I n等の比較的高価な金属では $0.003\sim0.05\mu$ m、その他のA g、S n、S b、B i、P b、Z n、C d では $0.01\sim1.0~\mu$ mであ

る。中間層には、Ag、Sb等の金属が単体で用いられる、それは、合金にすると脆くなり、曲げ加工等で割れが発生し易くなる為である。中間層は1層に形成しても、2層以上の多層に形成しても良い。

【0014】請求項3記載の発明は、基体の上に下地層を、その上に中間層を、その上に表面層を形成したものである。この発明の電気接点材料は、基体と表面層との間に下地層と中間層を介在させたものなので、基体成分の表面層への拡散がより確実に防止される。従って比較的高価なPd又はPd合金層の厚さをより薄くすることができる。又基体の腐食も防止される。Ni、Co、或いはこれらの合金は、前述のように、それ自体が耐熱性及び耐食性に優れるので電気接点材料の特性低下への影響は実質上ない。

【0015】請求項4記載の発明において、下地層、中間層、表面層は、電気めっき法でめっきするのが、厚さを精密に制御でき、量産性に優れ、経済的で最適である。

【0016】請求項5記載の発明で、めっき層形成後に 減面加工を施す理由は、基体とめっき層間、又は各めっ き層間の密着性が高まり、又表面が平滑化して耐食性、 耐熱性、半田付性等が向上する為である。めっき層形成 後に熱処理を施す理由は、各界面で相互拡散が起き、基 体とめっき層間、又はめっき層間の密着性が高まり、P d又はPd合金層と、中間層又は下地層との拡散により 双方が合金化して耐食性、耐熱性、耐酸化性が向上し、 めっき層に吸蔵されていためっき添加剤成分や水素を分 解又は放出して耐食性が更に向上する為である。前記熱 処理の温度を 300~800 ℃に限定した理由は、 300℃未 満では、その効果を発現するのに長時間を要して生産性 に劣り、800℃を超えると表面層のPd濃度が50wt%未満 に低下してPdの効果が十分に発揮されなくなる為であ る。前記熱処理雰囲気は特に限定しないが、非酸化性雰 囲気が望ましい。

【0017】本発明において、下地層を形成するNi、Co、又はこれらの合金の内のこれらの合金とは、Ni合金、Co合金、Ni-Co系合金等である。

[0018]

【実施例】本発明を実施例により詳細に説明する。

(実施例1) 走行する厚さ 0.3mm、幅30mmの黄銅板(基体)に前処理、下地層(Co)めっき、表面層(Pd,PdNi)めっきを順に施し、これをコイル状に巻取り、表1に示す組成の電気接点材料を製造した。製造設備には、前処理、各層のめっき、巻取りを連続的に行うめっき設備を用いて行った。前処理は電解脱脂と酸洗処理により行った。

【0019】(実施例2)走行する厚さ 0.3mm、幅30mm の黄銅板(基体)に前処理、中間層(Ag)めっき、表面層 (Pd)めっきを順に施し、これをコイル状に巻取り、表1 に示す組成の電気接点材料を製造した。製造設備には、

前処理、各層のめっき、巻取りを連続的に行うめっき設備を用いた。前処理は電解脱脂と酸洗処理により行った。また基体をSUS301に変えたものも同様にして製造した。

【0020】(実施例3)走行する厚さ 0.3mm、幅30mm の黄銅板(基体)に前処理、下地層(Ni,Co)めっき、中間層めっき、表面層(Pd,PdNi)めっきを順に施し、これをコイル状に巻取り、表1に示す組成の電気接点材料を製造した。中間層のめっき材は種々に変化させた。製造設備には、前処理、各層のめっき、巻取りを連続的に行うめっき設備を用いて行った。前処理は電解脱脂と酸洗処理により行った。

【0021】(実施例4)実施例3で製造した電気接点材料に熱処理、又は熱処理と減面加工を施した。

【0022】(比較例1)表面層にPdを0.6 μmの厚さめっきした他は実施例1と同じ方法により電気接点材料を製造した。

(比較例2)表面層にPdを0.0005μmの厚さめっきした他は実施例3と同じ方法により電気接点材料を製造した

【0023】(従来例1)走行する厚さ 0.3mm、幅30mm の黄銅板(基体)に前処理と下地層(Ni)めっきを順に施し、この上にAgを 1.0μmの厚さめっきして電気接点材料を製造した。

【0024】メッキ条件は下記に示す。

〔Niめっき〕

めっき液: Ni SO₄ 240g/1、Ni Cl₂ 45g/1、H₃ BO₃ 30g/ 1。

めっき条件:電流密度 5A/dm²、温度 50℃。 [Coめっき]

めっき液: CoSO₄ 400g/1、NaCl 20g/1、H₃BO₃ 40g/1。 めっき条件:電流密度 5A/dm²、温度 30℃。

[Pd-Ni 合金めっき:Pd/Ni(%) 80/20]

めっき液: Pd(NH₃)₂Cl₂ 40g/1、NiSO₄ 45g/1、NH₄OH 90m1/1、(NH₄)₂SO₄ 50g/1。

めっき条件:電流密度 1A/dm²、温度 30℃。

〔Agストライク めっき〕

めっき液: AgCN 5g/1、 KCN 60g/1、K₂CO₃ 30g/1。 めっき条件: 電流密度 2A/dm²、温度 30 ℃。

〔Agめっき〕

めっき液: AgCN 50g/1、KCN 100g/1 、K₂CO₃ 30g/1。 めっき条件:電流密度 1A/dm²、温度 30℃。

〔Ptめっき〕

めっき液: Pt(NH₃)₂(NO₂)₂ 10g/1、硝酸アンモニウム 100g/ 1、亜硝酸アンモニウム 10g/1、水酸化アンモニウム 55m1/1。

めっき条件:電流密度 1A/dm²、温度 90℃。

〔Ruめっき〕

めっき液: RuNOC13-5H20 10g/1 、 NH2SO3H 15g/1。 めっき条件:電流密度 1A/dm²、温度 60℃。

(Inめっき)

めっき液: ln(BF₄)₃ 250g/1、H₃PO₄ 15g/1、NH₄BF₄ 50g/1。

めっき条件:電流密度 5A/dm²、温度 20℃。

[Snめっき]

めっき液: $SnSO_4 = 100g/1$ 、 $H_2SO_4 = 50g/1$ 、 β - ナフトール = 1g /1、こが = 2g/1。

めっき条件:電流密度 2A/dm²、温度 20°C。

〔Sbめっき〕

めっき液:酒石酸アンテモニルカリ 100g/1、酒石酸カリウムナトリウム 25g/1、KOH 15g/1。

めっき条件:電流密度 4A/dm²、温度 20 ℃。

[Biめっき]

めっき液:酸化t' スマス 40g/1、 アルカ/ールスルフォン酸 100g/

めっき条件:電流密度 2A/dm²、温度 30℃。 〔Pbめっき〕

めっき液: Pb(BF₄)₂ 150g/1、HBF₄ 150g/1、ペプトン3g/1。

めっき条件:電流密度 5A/dm²、温度 20℃。

〔Sn-Pb 合金めっき〕

めっき液: Sn²⁺ 50g/l、Pb 10g/l、Free HBF₄ 100g/l 、ペプトン 3g/l。

めっき条件:電流密度 5A/dm²、温度 20℃。

〔Znめっき〕

めっき液:硫酸亜鉛 350g/1、硫酸アンモニウム 30g/1。 めっき条件:電流密度 4A/dm²、温度 40℃。

[Cdめっき]

めっき液: 硼弗化が ミウム 250g/1、硼弗酸 90g/1。 めっき条件: 電流密度 3A/dm²、温度 25℃。 「Pdめっき〕

めっき液: Pd(NH₃)₂Cl₂ 40g/1、NH₄OH 90m1/1、(NH₄)₂ SO₄ 50g/1。

めっき条件:電流密度 1A/dm²、温度 30℃。

【0025】得られた各々の電気接点材料について、動 摩擦係数、硫化試験前後の半田付け性と接触抵抗を測定 した。又めっき層の組成分析をオージェ電子分析法によ り行った。以下に各試験条件を説明する。

〔動摩擦係数〕

可動片: Agめっきりん青銅を5Rに張出加工、荷重: 98mN (10gf)、電流: 10mA、摺動距離: 10mm、摺動回数: 200 回。

〔半田付け性〕メニスコグラフにより、濡れ時間と濡れ荷重を求めた。使用半田 60Sn-Pb、温度 230℃、浸漬速度 25mm/sec、浸漬深さ 8mm、浸漬時間 10sec、フラックス 25%ロジン/IPA 、サンプル幅 10mm 。

〔接触抵抗〕頭部5Rの純銀製プローブを用い、荷重20g f、電流20mAの条件で測定した。硫化試験はH2S 3ppm、温度40℃の雰囲気に8時間保持して行った。めっき層の構成等を表1に、特性試験の結果を表2にそれぞれ示す。

[0026]

【表1】

分類	Į	No	基体	— めっ	。き層の構成	熱処理 温度×時間	熱処理 後のPd	減面 加工	
				下地μm	中間μm	表面μm	C×hr	濃度	有無
本発明例品	実施例1	1 2 3 4 5	黄銅 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Co 0.5		Pd 0.001 Pd 0.01 Pd 0.1 PdNi0.1 Pd 0.4			無し """"
	" 2	6	黄銅 SUS	· <u> </u>	Ag 0. 2 Ag 0. 1	Pd 0.1 Pd 0.1			無し "
	実施例3	8 9 10 11	黄銅″″″″″	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Co 0.5 Ni 0.5	Ag 0.001 Ag 0.05 Ag 0.2 Ag 2.0	Pd 0.1 Pd 0.1 PdNi 0.1 Pd 0.1	<u> </u>		無し " 有り
		12 13 14 15	黄銅 " "	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Co 0.5	Ag 0. 1 Ru 0. 005 In 0. 06 Sn 0. 1	Pd 0.001 Pd 0.1 Pd 0.1 Pd 0.1			無し″″″
		16 17 18	黄銅	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5	Sb 0. 1 Bi 0. 1 Pb 0. 1	Pd 0. 1 Pd 0. 1 Pd 0. 1			無し "
		19 20 21	黄銅 " "	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5 PdNi 0.1	Zn 0. 1 Cd 0. 1 Ag 0. 1	Pd 0. 1 Pd 0. 1 Pd 0. 1	<u>-</u> -		無し // ///
	1/1	22 23	黄銅	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5	Ag 0. 1 Ag 0. 1	Pd 0.01 Pd 0.5	300×5 500×5	60wt% 70wt%	無し有り
比	· 校 1 校 2	24 25	黄銅	Ni 0.5 Ni 0.5		Pd0. 6 Pd0. 0005			無し
-* 従:	来	26	黄銅	Ni 0.5	Ag 1.0				無し

*比較1:比較例1、比較2:比較例2、従来1:従来例1。

[0027]

【表2】

分類	No	No	動摩擦 係数	-常息	半田(***	 小け性	—— — 读後— —	接触抵	- — 抗 mΩ	曲げ
	<u> </u>		μk	濡れ時間	濡れ荷重	濡れ時間	徳一 一 濡れ荷重	常態	試験後	割れ 有無
本発明品	実施例1	1 2 3 4 5	0. 3 0. 4 0. 4 0. 4 0. 4	1. 5 sec 1. 3 1. 2 1. 2 1. 1	1. 0 gf 1. 1 1. 3 1. 2 1. 5	5. 2sec 4. 0 2. 4 2. 3 2. 3	0.4 gf 0.5 0.7 0.8 0.8	4 3 3 3	20 15 8 7 8	無し (m) (m) (m) (m) (m) (m) (m) (m) (m) (m)
	2	6	0. 4 0. 5	1, 2 1, 2	1. 0 1. 1	2. 6 5. 5	1. 0 0. 5	5 3	6 30	無し "
	実施例3	8 9 10 11	0. 4 0. 5 0. 5 0. 5	1. 2 1. 2 1. 2 1. 2	1. 5 0. 8 1. 2 1. 2	3. 5 2. 4 2. 3 4. 1	0. 5 0. 7 0. 8 0. 7	3 3 3	8 5 6 6	無し ""
		12 13 14 15	0.5 0.3 0.3 0.4	1.0 1.2 1.2 1.2	1. 4 1. 2 1. 3 1. 1	4. 6 1. 6 2. 7 3. 0	0. 6 0. 8 0. 7 0. 6	3 3 4 4	15 4 7 12	無しルルル
		16 17 18	0. 4 0. 4 0. 4	1. 3 1. 2 1. 2	1. I 1. 2 1. 2	3. 2 2. 9 3. 5	0. 6 0. 8 0. 7	4 3 4	17 8 10	無し"
	_	19 20 21	0. 4 0. 4 0. 4	1. 4 1. 2 1. 1	1. 0 1. 1 1. 2	4. l 3. 0 2. 8	0. 6 0. 8 0. 9	4 3 3	13 9 11	無し ″
	4	22 23	0.4	1.3 0.9	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.3 \\ 1.7 \end{bmatrix}$	1. 8 1. 7	1. 0	3 3	10 3	無し #
比較	ξ1 ξ2	24 25	0. 4 0. 2	1. 2 1. 5	1.3	2. 4 7. 2	0. 7 0. 2	3 3	8 80	割れ 無し
従来	£ 1	26	1. 0	0.9	1.4	>10	-0.9	3	230	無し

*比較1:比較例1、比較2:比較例2、従来1:従来例1。

【0028】表2より明らかなように、本発明の電気接点材料(No.1~23)は、表面層がAgの従来品(No.26)に比べて、動摩擦係数が低く耐凝着摩耗性に優れ、硫化試験後の半田付け性が良好で、硫化試験後の接触抵抗が低く耐食性に優れるものであった。特にめっき後、熱処理、又は熱処理と減面加工を施したもの(No.22,23)は各特性が大幅に向上した。これに対し、比較例品の No.24はPd層の厚さが厚かった為、曲げで割れが生じた。又半田付け性や動摩擦係数等の特性は飽和した。又 No.25はPd層の厚さが薄かった為、硫化試験後の半田付け性と接触抵抗が低下した。

【0029】本発明の電気接点材料をタクティルプッシュスイッチの固定接点部と可動接点部に用い、腐食性環境下で使用したところ、耐食性に優れ、良好な接点特性が長期に渡り得られた。

[0030]

【発明の効果】以上に述べたように、本発明の電気接点 材料は、導電性基体上に下地層又は/及び中間層を介在 させてPd又はPd合金層が形成されているので耐食性、耐凝着摩耗性に優れる。又本発明の電気接点材料は、通常のめっき法により容易に製造でき、又めっき後の材料に圧延や熱処理を加えることにより一層の特性向上が計れる。又前記電気接点材料を用いた操作スイッチは信頼性が高く、又長寿命である。依って工業上顕著な効果を奏する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】操作スイッチの1種であるタクティルプッシュスイッチの側面説明図(イ) 及び斜視図(ロ) である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 固定接点部
- 2 可動接点部
- 3 接点子
- 4 半田付け端子
- 5 樹脂ケース
- 6 キーステム
- 7 カバー

【図1】

